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EXAMINER	
CHOW, CHARLES CHIANG	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2685	

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/694,037	EZUMI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Charles Chow	2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 July 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action
(for RCE received on 7/14/2004)

Specification - Title

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. Applicant's major feature is related to facsimile communication with second speed communication, as shown in specification. The current title does not describe anything about the communicating speech from facsimile machine apparatus (101, Fig. 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7, 15, 17, 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoyanagi (US 5,200,991) in view of Menaldo Moretta et al. (US 6,297893 B1).

Regarding **claim 1**, Motoyanagi teaches a communication system (Fig. 1-3) having a first communication apparatus (mobile telephone set 6, Fig. 1-3) capable of a first speech communication (telephone communication 65) via first communication line (radio unit 62, antenna 61) and a second communication apparatus (facsimile device 3) capable of a second communication (communication unit 33) via the first communication lines (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31, 63, Fig. 3), the first speech means provided for the first communication apparatus for performing the first communication (a mobile telephone 6 is inherently comprising the microphone and speaker for telephone conversation), the detecting a change

of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication, Motoyanagi teaches detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61 and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35), the switching means (switches 63, 64) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (telephone communication circuit 65) via first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by first speech means and the second speech communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31) with the detecting the change of the connection status by the detecting means (col. 10, lines 3-18), wherein the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speech communication [the if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state, for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10,

line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33 and second speed communication 65]. Motoyanagi fails to teach the second speech communication, or a second communication line, the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication. Menaldo Moretta et al. (Menaldo) teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20). Menaldo teaches the upgraded telephone handset for fax machine with compact size with smart lid arrangement (col. 1, lines 36-62), for the user to make, receive, voice call, conveniently, for communicating with the called party, without using another telephone set. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Motoyanagi with Menaldo's second speech communication from handset 17, such that the second communication apparatus, such as fax machine, could be upgraded for convenient voice communication by utilizing the handset of the fax machine. Regarding **claim 2**, Motoyanagi teaches the detecting means detects the change of the connection status based on the electrical connection status (col. 10, lines 3-18).

Regarding **claim 3**, Motoyanagi teaches the detecting means detects the change of the connection status based on the physical connection status (placing mobile 6 on top of facsimile 3, Fig. 1-2, col. 10, lines 3-18).

Regarding **claim 4**, Motoyanagi teaches in the case the first and second communication apparatus are connected with each other (col. 9, lines 7-11) while the first communication apparatus (mobile 6) perform the first speech communication via first communication line (talking voice, col. 9, lines 21-24), the switching means from the first speech communication via the first communication line to the second speech communication via first communication line (to switch to communication 33 of the facsimile 3, via solid line of switches 63-64, broken line of switch 31,col. 9, lines 25-47). Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20).

Regarding **claim 5**, Motoyanagi teaches in case the first and second communication apparatuses are disconnected with each other while second communication via the first communication line, the switching means switches from the second speed communication via first communication line to the first speech communication (the disconnect mobile 6 from facsimile 3 via switches 63, 64 to broken line, col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2; the switch 31 to solid line, col. 10, lines 48-65). Menaldo teaches the second communication line,

telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20).

Regarding **claim 6**, Motoyanagi teaches the supply means for supplying a power from the second communication apparatus to the first communication apparatus in accordance with the connection status between first and second communication apparatus (the power source 38 for charging battery 71 of mobile 6, Fig.6, col. 11, line 55 to col. 12, line 12).

Regarding **claim 7,** Motoyanagi teaches the supply means supplies the power while the first communication apparatus does not perform speech communication (once connecting mobile 6 to facsimile 6, the charging is performed, col. 11, line 55 to col. 12, line 12).

Regarding **claim 9,** Motoyanagi teaches a first communication apparatus (mobile 6) comprising first speech means for performing a first speech communication via a first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switches 63-64, the first speech means, such as microphone, speaker, are inherent to the mobile telephone 6), detecting a change of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication, the detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61

and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35), the switching means (switches 63, 64) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (telephone communication circuit 65) via first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by first speech means and the second speech communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31) with the detecting the change of the connection status by the detecting means (col. 10, lines 3-18), wherein the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speech communication [the if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state, for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33 and second speed communication 65]. Motoyanagi fails to teach the second speech communication, or a second communication line, the second speech means

provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication. Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20). Menaldo teaches the upgraded telephone handset for fax machine with compact size with smart lid arrangement (col. 1, lines 36-62), for the user to make, receive, voice call, conveniently, for communicating with the called party, without using another telephone set. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Motoyanagi with Menaldo's second speech communication from handset 17, such that the second communication apparatus, such as fax machine, could be upgraded for convenient voice communication by utilizing the handset of the fax machine.

Regarding **claim 10**, Motoyanagi teaches the detecting means detects the change of the connection status based on the electrical connection status (col. 10, lines 3-18).

Regarding **claim 11**, Motoyanagi teaches the detecting means detects the change of the connection status based on the physical connection status (placing mobile 6 on top of facsimile 3, Fig. 1-2, col. 10, lines 3-18).

Regarding **claim 12**, Motoyanagi teaches in case the first and second communication apparatuses are disconnected with each other while second communication via the first communication line, the switching means switches from the second speed communication via

first communication line to the first speech communication (the disconnect mobile 6 from facsimile 3 via switches 63, 64 to broken line, col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2; the switch 31 to solid line, col. 10, lines 48-65). Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20).

Regarding **claim 13**, Motoyanagi teaches in case the first and second communication apparatuses are disconnected with each other while second communication via the first communication line, the switching means switches from the second speed communication via first communication line to the first speech communication (the disconnect mobile 6 from facsimile 3 via switches 63, 64 to broken line, col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2; the switch 31 to solid line, col. 10, lines 48-65). Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20).

Regarding **claim 14**, Motoyanagi teaches the supply means for supplying a power from the

second communication apparatus to the first communication apparatus in accordance with the connection status between first and second communication apparatus (the power source 38 for charging battery 71 of mobile 6, Fig.6, col. 11, line 55 to col. 12, line 12).

Regarding **claim 15,** Motoyanagi teaches the supply means supplies the power while the first communication apparatus does not perform speech communication (once connecting mobile 6 to facsimile 6, the charging is performed, col. 11, line 55 to col. 12, line 12).

Regarding **claim 17**, Motoyanagi teaches a second communication apparatus (facsimile 3) comprising connection means (connector 8a. 8b) for connecting a first communication apparatus (mobile 6) which is capable of first speech communication (65) via a first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by a first speech means of the first communication apparatus (the first speech means, such as microphone, speaker, are inherent to the mobile telephone 6), a second communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switches 31, 63), the detecting a change of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication, the detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61 and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35), the switching means

(switches 63, 64) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (telephone communication circuit 65) via first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by first speech means and the second speech communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31) with the detecting the change of the connection status by the detecting means (col. 10, lines 3-18), wherein the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speech communication [the if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state, for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33 and second speed communication 65]. Motoyanagi fails to teach the second speech communication, or a second communication line, the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication. Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication

apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20). Menaldo teaches the upgraded telephone handset for fax machine with compact size with smart lid arrangement (col. 1, lines 36-62), for the user to make, receive, voice call, conveniently, for communicating with the called party, without using another telephone set. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Motoyanagi with Menaldo's second speech communication from handset 17, such that the second communication apparatus, such as fax machine, could be upgraded for convenient voice communication by utilizing the handset of the fax machine.

Regarding **claim 19**, Motoyanagi teaches a control method (the control units 68, 34, operating unit 69, 35) for a communication system (Fig.1-3) having a first communication apparatus capable of a first speech communication (65) via a first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) and a second communication apparatus (facsimile 3) capable of a second communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61), the first communication apparatus having a first speech device for performing the first speech communication (the first speech means, such as microphone, speaker, are inherent to the mobile telephone 6), the method comprising the detecting a change of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication, the detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by

placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61 and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35), the switching means (switches 63, 64) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (telephone communication circuit 65) via first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by first speech means and the second speech communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31) with the detecting the change of the connection status by the detecting means (col. 10, lines 3-18), wherein the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speech communication [the if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state, for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33

and second speed communication 65]. Motoyanagi fails to teach the second speech communication, or a second communication line, the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication. Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20). Menaldo teaches the upgraded telephone handset for fax machine with compact size with smart lid arrangement (col. 1, lines 36-62), for the user to make, receive, voice call, conveniently, for communicating with the called party, without using another telephone set. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Motoyanagi with Menaldo's second speech communication from handset 17, such that the second communication apparatus, such as fax machine, could be upgraded for convenient voice communication by utilizing the handset of the fax machine.

Regarding **claim 20**, Motoyanagi teaches a control method (the control units 68, operating unit 69) for a first communication apparatus (mobile 6) capable of a first communication (65) via a first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) and a second communication apparatus (facsimile 3) capable of a second communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61), the first communication apparatus having a first speech device for performing the first speech communication (the first speech means, such as microphone,

speaker, are inherent to the mobile telephone 6), the method comprising the detecting a change of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication, the detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61 and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35), the switching means (switches 63, 64) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (telephone communication circuit 65) via first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by first speech means and the second speech communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31) with the detecting the change of the connection status by the detecting means (col. 10, lines 3-18), wherein the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speech communication [the if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state,

for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33 and second speed communication 65]. Motoyanagi fails to teach the second speech communication, or a second communication line, the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication. Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20). Menaldo teaches the upgraded telephone handset for fax machine with compact size with smart lid arrangement (col. 1, lines 36-62), for the user to make, receive, voice call, conveniently, for communicating with the called party, without using another telephone set. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Motoyanagi with Menaldo's second speech communication from handset 17, such that the second communication apparatus, such as fax machine, could be upgraded for convenient voice communication by utilizing the handset of the fax machine.

Regarding **claim 21**, Motoyanagi teaches a control method for second communication

apparatus (the control units 34, operating unit 35 of facsimile 3) capable of a second communication (33) via a first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61), the method comprising the detecting a change of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication, the detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61 and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35), the switching means (switches 63, 64) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (telephone communication circuit 65) via first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by first speech means and the second speech communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31) with the detecting the change of the connection status by the detecting means (col. 10, lines 3-18), wherein the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speech communication [the if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and

hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state, for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33 and second speed communication 65]. Motoyanagi fails to teach the second speech communication, or a second communication line, the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication. Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20). Menaldo teaches the upgraded telephone handset for fax machine with compact size with smart lid arrangement (col. 1, lines 36-62), for the user to make, receive, voice call, conveniently, for communicating with the called party, without using another telephone set. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Motoyanagi with Menaldo's second speech communication from handset 17, such that the second communication apparatus, such as fax machine, could be upgraded for convenient voice communication by utilizing the handset of the fax machine.

Regarding **claim 22**, Motoyanagi teaches second detecting means (70, Fig. 4) for detecting a

connection status of the first communication line (the detector 70 performs the corresponding detection of the connection, disconnection of the mobile 6 to facsimile 6, as the detector 36 does, col. 10, line 66 to col. 11, lines 11), communication means for communicating via the first line (radio 62, antenna 61), the detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61 and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35), the switching means (switches 63, 64) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (telephone communication circuit 65) via first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61) by first speech means and the second speech communication (33) via the first communication line (radio 62, antenna 61, via switch 31) with the detecting the change of the connection status by the detecting means (col. 10, lines 3-18), wherein the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speech communication [the if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state,

for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33 and second speed communication 65]. Motoyanagi fails to teach the second speech communication, or a second communication line, the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication. Menaldo teaches the second communication line, telephone line L (abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, line 23; col. 2, line 40, col. 2, line 44), the second speech means provided for the second communication apparatus for performing the second speech communication, the second speech communication means from facsimile machine 10 utilizing handset 17, for allowing user of the fax machine 10 to receive, make, normal voice telephone call (col. 2, lines 42-44; col. 2, lines 24-26; abstract, col. 1, lines 18-20). Menaldo teaches the upgraded telephone handset for fax machine with compact size with smart lid arrangement (col. 1, lines 36-62), for the user to make, receive, voice call, conveniently, for communicating with the called party, without using another telephone set.

3. Claims 8, 16, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoyanagi in view of Menaldo, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Leung (US 6,185,195 B1).

Regarding **claim 8**, Motoyanagi and Menaldo fail to teach the echo canceller being used for the second communication via the second line, wherein the second speech communication

via the second speech means is performed via the echo canceller. Leung teaches these features, the echo canceller 110 (figurer in cover page, Fig. 2) for SSS phone 16 is used to avoid signal collision, having the collision prevention/detection circuit (abstract; col. 5, line 59 to col. 6, line 27; col. 6, lines 49-56; col. 8, lines 22-36), the facsimile machine 12 is connected to the SSS phone 16, the echo canceller 110 processes information y(t) from facsimile machine 122 via coupler 120 (figure in cover page), the information y(t) is the second speech from the second input means, to be processed for echo cancellation. Leung teaches a technique to prevent the collision by detecting and canceling the echo, such that the communication link can be reliable (col. 3, line 66 to col. 4, line 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Motoyanagi with Leung's detecting collision and canceling echo on the speech input information, such that the communication link could avoid signal collision in order to provide a reliable communication link. Motoyanagi teaches the second communication signal via first communication.

Regarding **claim 16**, Leung teaches the echo canceller being used for the second communication via the second line, wherein the second speech communication via the second speech means is performed via the echo canceller, the echo canceller 110 (figurer in cover page, Fig. 2) for SSS phone 16 is used to avoid signal collision, having the collision prevention/detection circuit (abstract; col. 5, line 59 to col. 6, line 27; col. 6, lines 49-56; col. 8, lines 22-36), the facsimile machine 12 is connected to the SSS phone 16, the echo canceller 110 processes information y(t) from facsimile machine 122 via coupler 120 (figure in cover page), the information y(t) is the second speech from the second input means, to be

processed for echo cancellation. Leung teaches a technique to prevent the collision by detecting and canceling the echo, such that the communication link can be reliable (col. 3, line 66 to col. 4, line 17). Motoyanagi teaches the second communication signal via first communication.

Regarding **claim 18**, Leung teaches the echo canceller being used for the second communication via the second line, wherein the second speech communication via the second speech means is performed via the echo canceller, the echo canceller 110 (figurer in cover page, Fig. 2) for SSS phone 16 is used to avoid signal collision, having the collision prevention/detection circuit (abstract; col. 5, line 59 to col. 6, line 27; col. 6, lines 49-56; col. 8, lines 22-36), the facsimile machine 12 is connected to the SSS phone 16, the echo canceller 110 processes information y(t) from facsimile machine 122 via coupler 120 (figure in cover page), the information y(t) is the second speech from the second input means, to be processed for echo cancellation. Leung teaches a technique to prevent the collision by detecting and canceling the echo, such that the communication link can be reliable (col. 3, line 66 to col. 4, line 17). Motoyanagi teaches the second communication signal via first communication.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant amended claims such that there is no teachings for the detecting a change of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication

apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication; the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speed communication (in page 18-19, remark of applicant's amendment, the no teachings from Kagawa's detecting voltage level for switching facsimile communication and portable telephone communication). Kagawa also does not teach the second speech means, the second speech communication, the maintaining of the speech communication over first communication line. The ground of rejection has been changed by utilizing Motoyanagi (US 5,200,991) and Ménaldo Moretta et al. (US 297,893 B1).

Regarding the detecting a change of a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, associated with the switching means for switching speech communication, Motoyanagi teaches detecting of the physical connection to facsimile device 3, via connecting means 8, by detector 36, by placing the mobile telephone set 6 to the facsimile device 3, the reporting of the connection condition to control unit 34 for switching the changeover switch means 63 to solid line for communication from facsimile 3 to first communication line of the antenna 61 and radio unit 62, via connector 8a, 8b, (Fig. 1-3, col. 10, lines 3-18, Fig. 3, col. 2, line 24 to col. 4, line 57), and to switch changeover switch 31 to connect to communication unit 33 in facsimile 3 to first radio unit 62, antenna 61, via 8a, 8b (Fig. 3, col. 10, lines 19-35).

Regarding the speech communication over the first communication line is maintained even if there is a switch between the first speech communication and the second speed communication, Motoyanagi teaches if the addressee' terminal is a telephone set, the answer

sound is a talking voice and the addressee can make telephone communication while maintaining its state, after placing, connecting, mobile telephone 6 to facsimile 3 (col. 9, lines 21-24; col. 9, lines 5-20), the disconnecting mobile 6 from facsimile 3 having changeover switch 63 and hook switch 64 are switched to broken line side, to put the hook switch 64 in off-hook state, for maintaining the off-hook state of the first communication line (col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 2), the without hindering regular telephone communication where mobile 6 is disconnected from facsimile 3 (col. 10, lines 61-65; col. 10, lines 48-60), for maintaining speed communication over first line of the radio 62, antenna 61 even there is a switch 31 between the first speech communication 33 and second speed communication 65.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Chow whose telephone number is (703)-306-5615.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban, can be reached at (703)-305-4385.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: (703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Charles Chow C. C.

October 15, 2004.

EDWARD F. URBAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600